

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

By The National Republican Company.

Office: Pa. Avenue, Cor. Tenth and D Sts.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION PER YEAR BY MAIL.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
Daily Edition (postpaid) \$8.00
Weekly Edition (postpaid) 1.50Sample copies sent on application.
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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
Washington, D. C.

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THE DAILY REPUBLICAN delivered by carriers to any part of the city and suburbs, regularly and early, at the following rates:
Per Month, \$2.00
Per Quarter, \$5.00
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THURSDAY FEBRUARY 8, 1883.

The Weather To-Day.

For the Middle Atlantic states, including the District of Columbia, slightly cold and generally fair weather, with light winds, higher barometer in southern portions.

Yesterday's thermometer.—7 a. m., 39.7°; 11 a. m., 45.5°; 3 p. m., 60.0°; 7 p. m., 42.3°; 11 p. m., 37.2°; maximum, 61.2°; minimum, 31.8°.

The Weekly Republican Issued To-Day.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN invites attention to its proposition to club with weekly papers in all parts of the country. No other paper in the country can offer such inducements, the principal one being such excellence in all departments as can be attained only in such a political and social center as Washington is. THE WEEKLY is edited with particular reference to its national audience, and is a complete American newspaper for any locality, with all that is fresh from this great center.

WATER has come down in destructive torrents in the west. We have had our share here this winter, but it has been more evenly distributed. Nevertheless, we have had as disagreeable a season as "the oldest inhabitant" can remember.

It is a little rough on our reform democratic neighbor to be obliged to make excuses for two democratic officials who have gotten away with an aggregate of five hundred thousand dollars. THE REPUBLICAN feels sorry for the eminent champion of reform who finds himself in such a predicament.

THE holes in the doors of the hob-tailed horse cars are either too high or too low. If they were higher up one could speak through them while standing. If they were lower he could speak through them lying down. As they are he must bend down to an angle like that of a kangaroo or a monkey on all fours. Let us have new holes for the drafted traveler conductors either at the top or the bottom of the car doors.

"CORPORAL" SMITH, of the Philadelphia Press, has been mentioned in connection with the civil service commission. THE REPUBLICAN cannot see why the corporal would not be a good man for the place. Oftentimes a reformed drunkard proves a very effective worker in the temperance cause. Mr. Smith, who he broke away from his wicked associates at Albany, has been a very persistent champion of reform. The President might go a great deal further and he might do worse. Why not give the Smith family a chance.

It seems proper that the enforced conductors of passengers on the short-jacket car lines ought to be accompanied with the use of the bell punch. Each passenger should be provided with a bell punch, and when he receives a fare he should punch with care a hole in his cuff, and allow himself and his punch to be examined wherever he may be found. This would remove all temptation of conductor travelers to steal five cent pieces from each other or from the company, which street railway companies suspect all conductors of doing.

It is a matter for congratulation with the people of Washington that there is at last a prospect of a railway nearly due east from the city to Chesapeake bay, twenty-seven miles distant, where in summer time they can go in less than an hour, and enjoy the salt sea gale and deposit themselves in the bay at "Chesapeake Beach." Hotels and cottages are to be speedily erected, and the railway is to be pushed to completion by the first of July next. The enterprise ought to be highly remunerative, for only a few of our people can now afford seaside enjoyment compared with the multitude who would flock to so accessible a place as the one referred to.

ANOTHER Irish suspect has been discovered in the act of sniffling in the court room. The audacity of these hardened persons is wonderful. They act just like innocent persons even in the presence of their accusers. Not one of them has yet been humiliated enough to acknowledge his guilt, and the government may be put to the trouble and expense of proving the charges which have been made. All this because of Irish obstinacy. If those subjects would cease sniffling and begin to confess, how

much trouble could be saved. Detectives smile with each other, but they do so elsewhere than at the bar of justice. In this there is no harm. The accused, however, disregard all examples and continue their facial contortions in the court room. They seem to have little or no respect for judges and juries.

A LARGELY attended meeting of Rev. Dr. Rankin's parishioners was held at the Congregational church last evening to protest against any severance of the relations now existing between pastor and people, and devise means for raising the church debt. If Dr. Rankin can be influenced by assurances of regard, or by more practical evidences of determination to give him a hearty support in his work in future, he is likely to remain.

Tax Reduction Regardless of Tariff Revision.

It was a reduction of taxation—a diminution of the national income—that the people demanded. They will not consent to pay \$150,000,000 a year as taxes over and above the needs of the government. There was less clamor for a revision of the tariff than there was against the monstrous expenditures made possible by an excess of revenue. The surplus income keeps pouring in, and must so continue unless it is stopped by law. Each house is at work on a tariff bill. All agree that the passage of any is most doubtful. The congress differs with the tariff commission it created. The senate battles against its finance committee. The house will not have what its committee of ways and means recommends. Neither party can agree in its caucus in either house. The house cannot agree as to the constitutional power of each respectively over the question of revenue. Twenty-one working days only in which to pluck the flower order out of this nettles chaos.

When the republican house shall have held twenty-one more sessions it will expire. Its successor, whether meeting in March or December, will have a democratic majority of nearly eighty. Will that be a body in which to enforce republican policies? The occasion calls for heroic remedies. If the whole internal revenue system were to be abolished, and the tariff left untouched, the surplus income now so odious would be disposed of, and so would the excise, special agents, spies, and detectives, who in all countries are always the most distasteful representatives of the taxing power of government. If only the whisky tax were retained of the internal revenue system (and public opinion is not yet for its repeal), the removal of all other internal taxes would suffice to reduce the income to a reasonable approximation to the popular will. How easy this would be if the senate becomes convinced that tariff legislation is impossible. The house bill, on which the senate is now building its tariff addition, left the former body as a bill to reduce internal taxes. The reductions it proposes are frivolous and inconsiderable. If tariff legislation is rendered impossible, this bill could be so amended as to take the taxes off of all whisky used as what the Hoosiers call "drinking liquor." The house could, by agreeing with this, cause a reduction of taxes without creating any panic, and the tariff could wait for a rearrangement of rates of duties, not intended to change the aggregate amount of revenue yielded by them. The best thing to do is to use the parliamentary power of the majority to pass the ways and means tariff bill by Monday next. Failing in that, the reduction of internal taxes ought to be attempted to avert the necessity of an extra session.

The Good Time Coming.

What a city this will be when it is finished. Then there will be no unpaved streets or unadorned reservations, no unsightly telegraph poles, no street-car tracks above the surface of the street, and no uneven pavements between or at the side of those tracks. There will be no unrecaptured flats in the Potomac, and no dam across the river in the shape of a long bridge. There will be no steam cars in our streets, for the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Potomac will be taken up, and all railways will center at some point on the river, to reach which the city will not have to be traversed. The gas will be brilliant and the streets will then be lighted on those pitch-dark nights when the moon is blindfolded by dense black clouds. The railway approaches to the city will then be by the way of Rock creek, on either side of which will be lovely villas, with a neat village every two or three miles. The wealthiest fifty men in the nation will invest, say \$100,000 each, in a hotel which shall be a wonder of luxury, comfort, and beauty, and in which they shall be preferred guests, extending and accepting the hospitality of the gay season at the capital.

An opera house will rise up exalted by none in the land. A national university shall confer its degrees upon youth who will not find its decoration less honorable than Harvard, Yale, Princeton, or Williams. The people of Washington are to enjoy all these things in the coming by and by. But it will be when there is a public spirit which will frown down the petty squabbles of a little Pegginton, and when every man shall trust rather to his own speed than to his power of obstructing competitors. As a beginning of the discipline which must precede the good time coming, it would be well to practice on the question of a commissioner. Let our people vie with each other in trotting out live, worthy, and eligible candidates, and then, if from among them a selection is made, let his hands be strengthened by all. By and by the people here may be recognized as citizens and allowed a voice in their own affairs.

Mr. Blaine Will Write a Book.

It is freely advertised in the papers, presumably by the publishing house which has the work in charge, that the country is to be treated to a book from the attractive pen of James G. Blaine. It is to be called "Twenty Years in Congress: from Lincoln to Garfield." A History of National Legislation from 1861 to 1881. No one can doubt the ability of Mr. Blaine to make a most entertaining and instructive book, and one which will be a valuable contribution to what is called history. We say called history because the man who writes of his own times and of the scenes in which he

was an actor cannot write any other history than that of his own feelings, understandings, impressions, and estimate of men. If Mr. Blaine will give the strong generalization of which he is capable, and not the product of scenes and paste-pot in the hands of some hired literary mechanic, the publication of his book will be an important literary event. If he can write of the stirring political debates which divided parties into factions, and which even recast parties at one time, and restored them afterward to a semblance of what they had been, without stirring up critics, and causing others to write books, he will not be the energetic agitator of the past. Without doubt he will arouse sharp disputes over the account he will give of the reconstruction and enforcement eras, and of the part taken therein by himself and others. It will be curious to see how he will handle the Greeley fiasco and the men who promoted it, and how he will get himself in tune with its civil service reform shibboleth without following some of his present journalistic admirers into the embrace of Carl Schurz and the indorsement of Rutherford the Nic. There will be magnificent dissembling views if Mr. Blaine shall address himself to the task of expressing his opinions on the repressive policy at the south during Grant's second administration, and the stalwartism of his opposition to the giving-up policy which made the administration of Hayes so acceptable to southern democrats. As the book is to cover only the period from Lincoln to Garfield, it may be presumed that it will stop at the latter's inauguration, and thus avoid a discussion of the war upon the New York republicans. Mr. Blaine's book is to be in two octavo volumes. No time has been fixed for its appearance.

A Good Opening for a Reform.

The habit of submission to lawful authority is, like confidence, a plant of slow growth, and is liable, after being apparently well along, to be choked up with the weeds of impotence and insubordination. This has been demonstrated notably very recently in two cases, one being prohibition and the other the silver dollar question. In each case the law is held in contempt.

In Iowa the people thought they had voted a prohibition amendment into their constitution. It turned out that the amendment they voted on had only passed one branch of the legislature, although a different but similar proposition had passed the other. Whether this was a trick or a blunder made no difference. The Iowa constitution provides the method for its own amendment, and the supreme court of that state of course has decided that it cannot be amended in any other way, however agreeable to the prohibitionists. This moves the Religious Herald of Hartford to say that "perhaps when the millennium comes legal technicalities will not have so much influence in obstructing the execution of justice and the enforcement of righteous laws." This reads as though the writer regarded the wishes of the Iowa prohibitionists as "righteous laws" without being enacted. The restiveness of men because they cannot be a law unto themselves is not a sign of health. The "legal technicalities" alone make murder and theft inconvenient to those who fail would perpetrate them.

In the case of the silver dollar, its coinage to an amount of not less than \$2,000,000 a month, is commanded by law. Since that law was enacted by a vote of two-thirds of each house, the people have elected representatives to Congress three times, viz, in 1878, 1880, and 1882. They refuse to send men who will change the law. This is treated by some as a great outrage, as though the people were in some way obligated, without regard to their own opinion, to choose enemies of the silver dollar rather than its friends. The question is not whether the law providing for the coinage of the silver dollar is wise or foolish, but whether it is the law, and whether the opponents of that dollar exhibit a true law-abiding spirit when they denounce it as a "buzzard dollar," and its supporters as unworthy of respectful mention. Mere dogmatic assertion, however loud and obtrusive, does not constitute law in this country, and what is needed north, as well as south, is a better realization of the importance of submission to all laws and a wise toleration of the majority by the minority in the discussions of proposed changes.

Our Lazarous.

Poverty is pitiable. The misfortunes of the poor should call forth not rebuke, but charity. But there should be means provided for the furtherance of popular aid to the unfortunate. Channels should be prepared through which the bounty of the prosperous and the good should flow. That is a faulty and imperfect civilization which permits suffering in the midst of plenty. Where hunger and cold can claim as victims the poor of a wealthy community there is need of governmental reformation. That administration of a city under which the poor die of neglect is not one of which there can be boasting and praise. Even more reprehensible than hidden sorrow is the unrestrained permission granted to poverty to flaunt itself upon the streets. It is a disgrace to any community to sanction the public exhibition of its own shortcomings. The existence of beggary is a shame to any people. It is almost a national odium that it should exist and be encouraged in this city. The poor are to be pitied, and should be cared for, but not by private, impulsive charity alone. Every person found begging upon our streets should be immediately provided for by the guardians of the peace. The thousands of small colored children who are being reared to no other profession than asking alms should be placed where they may learn something of honorable bread winning. Every housekeeper in this city receives daily calls from two or more beggars. They number thousands in the district. Beggary has become a means of livelihood to an alarmingly numerous class. Servants encourage the beggars. They should be discouraged. Every stranger visiting Washington remarks the existence of the evil of street beggary. Every one who has kept house here has experienced the evil of basket beggary. There must be a faultiness in the administration of our laws, or in the laws themselves, else these things

could not be. The people are asking for relief. Private charity cannot endure the drains made upon it. Soliciting alms may be pitiable, and it may become criminal. To the latter condition has begging come in this district.

The new plan for getting rid of the city's railway and depot difficulties is fully described in another column. It goes from the commissioners who prepared it to the senate committee on the District of Columbia with THE REPUBLICAN's hearty indorsement, and it is not unreasonable to assume that the citizens of Washington will join in declaring in its favor so far as they feel called upon to declare at all. It is formulated in a bill to be enacted into a law at this session if possible, and not the least of the points in its favor is the fact that it gets rid of difficulties without incurring the opposition that has not every attempt at securing a law to compel the roads to join in a union depot. With the encumbering depot and tracks taken off the mall and moved southward to business confines, and the Baltimore and Ohio depot set back to Delaware avenue and one of its tracks made to serve all trains from the depot to a junction outside the city, very much is gained on that side of the capitol, and in each case without hardship to the railways. The bill is not one to arouse serious antagonism, for the reason that it is the result of some study of the situation by those who thoroughly understand it.

SECRETARY CHANDLER, as the head of the Navy department, resembles Gen. Grant in many respects. He has little to say, but what he says is to the point and full of horse sense. He has exhibited consummate ability in handling the affairs of the alleged navy, and his recent letter to the naval committee of the house relative to the trouble at the naval academy shows that he is capable of properly managing a difficulty of that unusual character. His desire is to build up a navy, to get rid of the worthless hulks which are eating up the annual appropriations in constant repairs, and place upon the ocean a few cruisers at least that will reflect some credit on the country. Some of the rotten hulks of the navy have been on the stocks in an unfinished state for a generation. The line of battle ship New Orleans, at Sackett's harbor, has been quietly rotting there since the year it was begun (1814), and it has actually cost more to watch it and keep people from running away with it piecemeal than it cost to build it. Congress should either rebuild the shattered navy or wipe it out altogether. A business man would not allow his stock of goods to lay around loose for twenty or thirty years just to see how fast it could rot.

The National hotel reform meeting of yesterday reminds one of the house committee on coinage, weights, and measures, with a railway attachment. Fortunately for the country the meeting is in time to prevent "affiliated wealth" from "paralyzing business."

JUDGE DONAHUE, of New York, has decided that bruisers may mail each other as much as they please, if they only have on gloves to protect their hands. Truly, this is a progressive age.

CHICAGO socialists have resolved that Most is a useless blatherskite, whom they cannot indorse. This shows that even a socialist may have brains.

WIFE beaters in Illinois will hereafter go to the whipping post and see how it is themselves. Verily, they will have their reward.

ALL is quiet at Annapolis.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"Wild Wave," the new play in which Miss Madden appeared at Ford's Opera house last evening, is of a sort with her first play, "Chip." It has a somewhat tempestuous story, to which it adheres with moderate good faith; and though it is trite in design, it holds the interest fairly well. It is played fully up to its value by Mr. Havlin's very good company. It is to be regretted Miss Madden cannot find something quite worthy of the good that is evidently in her. She is a bright and pleasing little actress with all her faults, and quite good enough to merit better than she has thus far had. Her crudities are to be balanced against her youth and ingenuous ways, and will outweigh in her favor very much as the same qualities did with Maggie Mitchell many years ago. Miss Madden is, in fact, to be more easily described as what Maggie Mitchell was at eighteen than in any other way. She is very well worth going to see. Mr. Ford will next week offer Frederick Ward and a company of actors with him in a round of the classic plays. Mr. Ward has been traveling in his own behalf three seasons. He has built himself enviably in the good opinion of the western and southern circuits. Upon his last appearance in this city, then, he was Mr. McCullough's leading support, THE REPUBLICAN took occasion to admire and praise him highly. If in his new position he has developed the good qualities of the old, Mr. Ward may reasonably look forward to a future of very brilliant success. His opening play will be "Virginia."

"The Roman Rye" has been announced for production at the National next week. The fame of the play is world wide.

Plainly Told Truth.

The republican members of congress have shown a laudable readiness to act in such a way as to secure what is so much needed, and but for the opposition of the democrats would have succeeded in accomplishing their object. The country cannot be deceived, and it will throw the responsibility for this miscarriage of legislation just where it belongs.

They Will Not Forget It.

Every day's debate in congress makes it more evident that the democrats are determined to prevent any revision of the tariff at this session. The business men of the country, who are anxious to have this vexed question settled, will not forget who is responsible for the failure.

Would Ruin Our Industry.

As we are now situated, could the free traders have their way a financial crash would come, which would almost ruin the country.

A Poor Day for Stealing.

It is a poor day for stealing when a defalcation by some state, county, or municipal treasurer is not reported from the south.

If There Could Be.

There ought to be a heavy tariff on filibustering.

ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

Inquiry relative to the status of the various treaty questions now pending drew the following expressions of opinion from a senator yesterday: "There appears to be a tacit understanding that all these questions are to be postponed until after the fourth of March, when the senate will have time to consider them in executive session. There are several points which cannot be passed upon hastily, and there is no likelihood that the senate can reach them before the expiration of the present term, the tariff and other important bills being very liable to take up every working moment from now on. The bills and resolutions for the modification of the Hawaiian treaty, which were buried so long in the bowels of the committee on foreign relations, will probably be discussed and acted on by the finance committee as soon as the tariff bill pressure is relaxed. Claus Spreckels is bringing every conceivable influence to bear to fight off hostile legislation. He has organized a powerful lobby, but the fates are against him. So is the finance committee."

Senator Lamar's speech yesterday was voted by political friends and opponents alike to have been a very able effort. The manuscript of the elaborately prepared argument he started in to make was laid aside, and only touched at intervals. In one instance he jumped twenty-five pages, and substituted for the written matter an hour's extemporaneous talk.

Ex-Senator Newton Booth and Gov. Foster were among the distinguished outsiders who were upon the floor of the senate yesterday.

The joint resolution of inquiry into the swindling practices of certain parties who pretend to be pension claim agents and agents for soldiers' land claims may have a depressing influence on their business. "The town is full of sharpers, who prey off of people who have claims of some description against the government," said an old lawyer to the avenue man, "and I would like to see congress open fire all along the line. The practices of certain disreputable claim agents are bad enough, but there are other promising fields for investigation. For instance, inquiry might be instituted in the interests of poor inventors who have long claimed that many of the patent lawyers of Washington are the paid attorneys of corporations and big patent sharks, who employ them to harass inventors who apply for patents. These lawyers, it is claimed, keep their most profitable patents posted, and whenever an unlucky inventor puts his case in their hands they prepare to systematically wear him out by delays until, in sheer desperation, he abandons his case, or sells for a song what may be worth a fortune if he had fallen into honest hands. It is an easy thing for a shrewd lawyer, who knows the ropes, to keep an application for a patent in 'chock' for one, two, or three years, especially if he is in possession of inside facts. I do not vouch for the truth of these reports, but I have heard inventors say that they had no show among the legal patent wolves unless they had money to fight off the guerillas. Nobody questions the honesty and efficiency of the patent office. The abuses complained of are on the outside."

The talk over the Annapolis cadet revolt has reminded a naval officer of a story: "Admiral Rodgers, former commandant of the Annapolis academy," he said, "was very anxious to retire from the position, but the secretary of the navy couldn't find a man for the post in whose ability to discharge the duties he could place confidence, and so the admiral continued in charge. One day the then secretary of the navy (Mr. Hunt) and Admiral Rodgers paid the Trenton a visit. The Trenton, which had been the flagship of the European squadron, had just arrived, and was found to be in splendid condition, clean as a polished door plate from stem to stern. The most perfect discipline prevailed everywhere. 'You will find the man you want on board this boat,' said the admiral to the secretary, 'the man who is responsible for this cleanliness and good order is the person you want for the naval academy. Capt. Ramsey is the officer, I believe.' The secretary adopted the suggestion, and not long afterward Capt. Ramsey was appointed to the superintendency of the academy. It turned out, however, that Capt. Ramsey was the making officer on the Trenton, and that the cleanliness and order which so struck the visitors was the result of his rule on shipboard. Capt. Ramsey's acquaintances say he is disposed to be something of a martinet."

One of the department clerks had Ash Wednesday celebrated at his home yesterday in a practical way. He issued an order to the colored servant to sift the ashes in the back yard and to work only between the hours of 9 and 4, with a half hour for "ostensible lunch purposes."

NIGHT SWEATS.

To Be Taken by Members on the Floor of the House to Little Purpose.

"What good will the night sessions do?" asked one of THE REPUBLICAN's stalwarts of an equally stalwart member of the house last night.

"They will make each remaining legislative day one-third longer." "Do you mean by that to say that one-third more work will be done?" "Yes; or perhaps it would be more correct to say two-thirds, for the republicans will do one-third more toward passing a tariff bill and the democrats will put in their extra third to prevent the passage of one."

"So I am to infer that nothing will come of it?" "Nothing but honest effort on the part of the republicans. They might be blamed if they should omit to make any possible move toward expediting it. So it is so much more to the credit of the republicans, while it adds correspondingly to the reprehensible record of the obstructionists."

"Why do the night sessions begin with Lent?"

"Because some of the best members on the republican side have not been re-elected, and some of the worst ones on the democratic side have been, and it is proper and right to do something in the way of self-denial and humiliation. Gov. Tom Young's 'Night Thoughts' were written at an evening session."

"Will the members sit in sack coats and cigar cases?" "Some of them will. Others are flippant and indifferent to appearances. It will be observed that all take an unchurchlike recess for dinner."

"Do you think there will be a good attendance at the night sessions?" "Yes; the ladies are all keeping Lent, and stag parties are not so frequent as they were, and with the house restaurant to drop into now and then it won't be so bad as a late afternoon session and a cold dinner."

"But you really think legislation will not be expedited?" "Not in the least. The fourth of March will see the appropriation bills barely finished and the tariff bill hanging by the gills or by the tail. Without the night sessions the situation would be precisely the same."

Appropriation Bills.

The conference committee on the military academy appropriation bill has reached an agreement. Secretary Chandler visited the capitol yesterday afternoon, upon invitation of the subcommittee of the senate committee on appropriations, who have begun the preparation of the naval bill, and gave his views upon it.

BREAKFAST BITS.

THE RAJA'S TEST.

The slave who kept the raja's gate, By some odd freak of chance or fate, In face and form was in accord Almost exactly with his lord! The hue of eyes and tone of speech Were absolutely like his own. The raja loved her just to death, And took into his head one day To fool his court, and so arranged That he and slave their garbs exchanged. The slave was decked with costly gems, Silk robes, and royal diadem: The raja donned the slave's attire, Ragged and rent and stained with mire. In each man's case, from head to foot, The transformation was complete. The court assembled, wise and grave, And haughty nobles homage gave To the false raja on the throne, And the real raja passed unknown. It pleased the monarch mightily Those rich and haughty men to see Bowing before a slave; and proud Of his good jest, he laughed aloud. Then, the false raja's eye flashed fire, And, in a voice that shook with ire, "Who is this noisy man?" he said, "This instant sever off his head!" Ere the poor raja could protest, A slave obeyed the stern behest, And the false raja's neck fell off. The court never knew it had been fooled; He never confessed, nor for an hour Gave to another man his power. He'd learned a lesson from his rise: Dare when you may to seize your prize, And, fearing slip 'twixt leap and lip, Once fastened, never relax your grip. —Boston Post.

NOW PICK OUT YOUR VALENTINE.

SCOTCH gingham are largely imported. TEXAS has now 6,000 miles of railway completed.

SACRED Sunday concerts are not permitted in Philadelphia.

JAGGED, ragged-edged flounces and ribbons are coming in vogue.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN reminds one of a portrait of Marie Antoinette.

PORTLAND, Me., has just celebrated its two hundred and fiftieth year.

HALF a million people live in the 22,000 tenement houses of New York.

MINNIE HAUKE has been very successful with her concerts in the west.

THERE is no older superstitious than that regarding the seating of thirteen at table.

SENATOR SAUNDERS, of Nebraska, is an uncle of Senator-elect Bacon, of Colorado.

THERE are twenty Greeks in Chicago, hence when they meet there are ten tags of war.

A STATEN ISLAND mule is said to be a veteran of the war of 1812. It is still hale and hearty.

THE year opens ominously for insurance interests. Is it to continue in the same wasteful fashion?

GEN. BANKS, of Massachusetts, pronounces Gen. Arthur the "fairest minded" of all our presidents.

CHILDREN are like hells. Everybody knows how to take care of those that belong to other people.

WHEN Adolphus placed his arms around the neck of Angelina he said it was for a neck's press purpose.

JAY GOULD used to be a cowboy in the days of his innocent youth, but has now developed into a bull.

WILHELM played at the silver wedding of the crown prince and princess of Germany which occurred recently.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH's last Boston engagement will be memorable as the most successful ever played by the tragedian.

In his inaugural address Gov. O'Neal, of Alabama, presented to his admiring constituents one sentence containing 300 words.

THE ear of Russia attended a ball. It was not a brilliant ball, however, although doubtless there were many such awaiting him.

OLIVER DUDY BYRON, the actor, is building a new and beautiful cottage at Long Branch, in Queen Anne style, to cost \$10,000.

SOCIETY does not demand culture or refinement. Ignorance and vulgarity slip in when greeted by wealth.—New Orleans Picayune.

NEW YORK policemen have recently taken part in a comic opera chorus, and some of them are said to sing together like the morning stars.

THE Duke of Wellington once joined a famous London gambling house that he might be able to blackmail his sons if they ever became candidates.

Just about this time circuses are keeping themselves amused by having ferocious lions escape and be recaptured after desperate battles by heroic keepers.

"I HAVE no wealth," she said; "I can give you only my hand and heart." And then he thought if her heart was as big as her hand she was indeed wealthy.

THE fainting-away-three-times-in-an-evening racket is Kate Claxton's latest advertisement. She will never forgive herself for not having taken in the Newhall house fire.

A PRETTY Hartford widow, named Mrs. Williams, has brought suit against Charles H. Edmunds, a prominent tradesman and church member, for breach of promise.

A DISTINGUISHED Englishman is described as having a "set of uneven and apparently neglected teeth, which look like moist cloves stuck in unhealthy sealing wax."

MISSOURI is about to spend \$50,000 in finding out about herself. She suspects that she contains some of the richest ores on earth, and a geologist is to make a thorough investigation.

WHEN a man "mysteriously disappears" nowadays he is thought to be lying dragging the river casting around for a murderer until it is known how his books stand and how much money he has borrowed.

ONLY one of a class of fifteen girls in a Michigan high school could tell anything about the great fires and accidents reported since the new year began, and that one was not quite clear on the location of the Newhall house.

A NEW profession, that of accompanying young girls and from hair, is reported to have been recently started. Hairdressers advertise that they will dress the hair of ladies and then escort them to their place of destination.

MISS GERTRUDE FRANKLIN and Miss Edith Abell will have important roles in B. E. Woolf's new opera, "Pompeii and Co." New scenery is being painted at the Bijou theatre, Boston, including an effective view of workmen's cottages.

THIS mongoose is an animal whose delight is to pursue and fight snakes, of which it has no fear, and a great man, who had a pet mongoose, gave the animal liquor to produce delirium tremens, because he thought it would make the creature so happy.

THEY are now telling a story about a Chicago girl who insisted on throwing her shoe after a newly married couple. The carriage is a total wreck, a doctor has the bride and the horse under treatment, and large numbers of men are searching for the ruins for the groom.—Chap.

BISMARCK is an excellent linguist. His French is equal to that of a native of Geneva, and he speaks and writes English fluently. He learned Russian in St. Petersburg, and the Emperor Alexander II was greatly astonished when Prince Bismarck made him quite a little speech in perfect Moscow.

A PRETENSE lawyer became a clergyman and tried his hand at preaching for a while, but at last found it a failure. He looked around for some sphere of usefulness in which his talents might find a fair field for their exercise. After making several misfires, he procured a position as baggage master at a railway station. In this he is said to manage his office and conduct himself with becoming and acceptable energy.

YEARS ago there lived in the western part of Virginia an old gentleman named Sumner, whose antipathy to cats was so great that he made it his business to kill every one that he could find. At his death he collected in the number of five hundred and attended the funeral in procession, and afterward quietly slipped to his home, where they spent the remainder of their lives in peace, their great enemy being dead. This remarkable circumstance is still remembered by some of the oldest citizens.